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Windsor, July 26.

THE humble Addreſs of the Juſtices of Peace, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Grand Jury, at the Quarter-Seſſions held at *Neath*, in the County of *Glamorgan*: Preſented to Her Majeſty by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary *Harley*, in the Abſence of the Rt. Hon. Sir *Thomas Manſell* Bar. Comptroller of Her Majeſty's Houſhold.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

WHile Kingdoms abroad groan under the Miſery of being divided againſt themſelves, You unite Yours. Nature had before made England *and* Scotland *One Iſland; You make them One People, and their Intereſt One: A Work reſerved to be made part of Your Majeſty's glorious Character, that You in ſo few Months ſhould perfect an Union which Your Royal Anceſtors had ſo often attempted without Succeſs: A Work of much Niceneſs, and clogg'd with ſuch Difficulties, as have been thought unſurmountable. But what is not feaſible to Your Majeſty at home, by the Wiſdom of Your Councils, that have abroad, by the Power of Your Arms, reſcued ſo many Princes and States from the Encroachments of a dangerous exorbitant Power?*

For all the great and glorious Things which You have done, may You be happy in the Affection and Obedience of thoſe who are bleſſed in being Your Subjects, and in the Eſteem of all the World. But for the Good of Your People, eſpecially the Church eſtabliſh'd amongſt us, whoſe Faith You defend, and whoſe Safety and Proſperity is Your Care, for the Good of all Europe, *may Heaven long defer to change the Crown You now wear for an immortal one, the juſt Reward of Your Majeſty's Eminent and Royal Virtues.*

Which Addreſs Her Majeſty received very graciouſly.

From the Confederate Fleet between Nice and the Var, July 14. *N. S.* His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Savoy having received Advice, That we were in a readineſs for Action, and that Proviſion was made of ſuch Warlike Stores and Ammunition as the Admiral had been deſired to furniſh, came on Board Sir Cloudeſly Shovell on the 10th, where he lay, with the Britiſh and Dutch Fleets under his Command, near Nice, a League from the Var. The Enemy had ſtrongly intrenched themſelves on the other Side of that River, and extended their Works above 4 Miles into the Country from the Shore. The Intrenchments were guarded by 6 Battalions of Foot and 800 Horſe; and Lieutenant-General Dillon was marching with all Expedition to reinforce them with 12 freſh Battalions. After a Conference with the Admiral, his Royal Highneſs reſolved to attempt the Paſſage of the Var before thoſe Succours could arrive, while the Admiral undertook to attack the Enemy near the Sea. His Royal Highneſs ſoon after returned to Land, in order to put his Deſign in Execution. In the mean time Sir Cloudeſly Shovell commanded 4 Britiſh Men of War and one Dutch to ſail into the Mouth of the Var, attended by 600 Seamen and Marines in open Boats, under the Conduct of Sir John Norris. The Men of War came within Musket-ſhot of the Enemy's Works, which lay ſo expoſed to our Fire, that their Cavalry and many of their Foot gave way. The Admiral himſelf followed Sir John Norris to the Place of Action, and obſerving the Diſorder of the Enemy, commanded him to put to Land, and flank them in their Intrenchments. His Men advanced in ſo undaunted a Manner, that the Enemy, fearing to be ſurrounded, marched out of their Works, and retired with great Precipitation. His Royal Highneſs having received from the Admiral an Account, That we were in Poſſeſſion of the Enemy's Works, ordered his Troops to paſs the River; which they did with ſo great Eagerneſs, that about 100 Men were driven down by the Violence of the Stream, and 10 of them drowned; which was all the Loſs we ſuſtained in forcing a Paſs where we expected the moſt vigorous Oppoſition. We have ſince received Advice, That the Troops which were beaten out of their Intrenchments, met Lieutenant-General Dillon in a full March towards them, within two Leagues of the Var. As ſoon as the Duke of Savoy had ſeen his Troops on the other Side of the River, he marched to St. Laurens, where he lay that Night. Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs and Prince Eugne, with the Britiſh Envoy and Sir John Norris, dined on Board the Admiral; and after Dinner they entred into a Conference, wherein, upon mature Deliberation, his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to declare, That ſince the Queen of Great Britain had earneſtly recommended to him the marching directly to Toulon, and the loſing no Time on the Siege of any Place of leſs Importance, he was reſolved to comply with Her Majeſty's Propoſal; and hoped for a good Concluſion of the Affair, by the Continuance of Her Majeſty's Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance, which had encouraged him to undertake it. His Royal Highneſs expects to be joined by the laſt of his Troops this Evening; and thinks he ſhall be able to reach Toulon before the Enemy can arrive there with a Body of Troops ſufficient to oppoſe him.

Venice, July 15. We have Advice, That the City of Naples has received the Imperial Detachment. The Viceroy upon their Approach rode on Horſeback, attended by his Guards, and a few Followers, through the City, exhorting the People to defend themſelves, and preſerve their Fidelity to King Philip; but obſerving a general Averſion to the Intereſts of that Prince, he retired to Gaeta, from whence 'tis thought he will remove to Sicily. The Imperial Detachment did not conſiſt of above 9000 Men, though it was reported to be much more numerous, the better to conceal the Strength of the Confederate Army in Piedmont.

Inſpruck, July 19. **Yeſterday a Brother of General Thaun arrived here with the agreeable News, That the City of Naples was ſurrendred to His Imperial Majeſty; and that vaſt Multitudes of People of each Sex met the Imperial Forces at ſome Miles diſtance from the Town, and marched before them with Shouts and Acclamations of Joy: That the Magiſtrates and many Perſons of Quality being aſſembled in the Three Caſtles, immediately capitulated, and paid their Homage; upon which the Viceroy retir'd in great Precipitation to Gaeta. A Brazen Statue of the Duke of Anjou was pulled down by the People, who, after having broken off the Legs and Arms, dragg'd it through the City, and caſt it into the Sea. General Thaun, with very much Difficulty, reſtrain'd their Fury from proceeding to the Maſſacre of the French Merchants reſiding in that City. There lay at Gaeta, Three thouſand Spaniards in want of all manner of Neceſſaries, againſt whom the General had ſent a Detachment.**

Paris, July 25. Letters from Provence inform us, That on the 11th Inſtant the Duke of Savoy arrived with 10000 Men on the Borders of the Var, where he gave the neceſſary Orders for paſſing that River. The Marquis de Sailly, Lieutenant General, who commanded there with ſeveral Battalions, put himſelf in a Poſture to oppoſe his Paſſage; but the Confederate Fleet having at the ſame time landed Troops to favour his Royal Highneſs's Deſign, he was obliged to quit his ſtrong Intrenchments, where it was expected he would have kept the Enemy at a Stand till the Arrival of Monſieur Dillon, who was on his March to ſuſtain him with great Reinforcements. Monſieur de Sailly is ſince retired to le Luc with the Body of Troops under his Command. The Duke, after having paſſed the River Var, advanced to St. Laurens, and from thence hath continued his March to Frejuls, without attempting any thing on Antibes, where it was likewiſe hoped he would have been retarded for ſome time. The ſame Letters add, That the Enemy had thrown ſeveral Bombs into Antibes, and demanded Contributions from Vence and Grace; but that they exacted none of the Country round about, provided they would bring Neceſſaries into their Camp, for which they were to receive ready Money; and that the Inhabitants had complied very chearfully with thoſe Conditions. His Royal Highneſs hath publiſhed Declarations to take off the Fears of the People; wherein he gives Aſſurances, That he is not come to act among them as an Enemy, but to reſtore them to their ancient Privileges, and deliver them from their preſent Oppreſſion. Prince Eugene follows his Royal Highneſs with 20000 Men; and it is ſaid their Army will conſiſt of 35000, all Veteran Troops, well acquainted with Action, and animated by a long Courſe of Succeſs. They report alſo, That the Prince of Heſſe lies with 12000 Men in the Valley of Aoſta, threatning an Irruption on that Side; and that there is another Body hovering about the Paſſes of Suſa. It is not doubted but the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene will urge us by all manner of Provocation to a Battle, before our Troops, which are marching in great Numbers from ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, can come up to join us. In the mean time our Court are very apprehenſive of an Engagement, being of Opinion, that the Loſs of a Battle would certainly be followed by a Revolt of the Province. His Majeſty is retired to Marli, in Expectation of the Event. The Miniſters flatter him into a falſe Security, by their Repreſentations of the Affair; and no Arts are omitted to conceal the true State of things from the People. Expreſſes arrive daily, the Contents of which are very imperfectly related, or wholly ſuppreſſed. All Letters from the Southern Parts of the Kingdom are examined, and none delivered out but ſuch as are written on indifferent Subjects. The King is in frequent Conference with Marſhal Catinat, who, it is thought, will be employed in Provence, if Matters there come to an Extremity. There is at preſent a Miſunderſtanding among our General Officers in thoſe Parts: The Marſhal de Teſſé and Count de Medavi came to warm Language on a Difference of Opinion in a Council of War; the former propoſed the Diviſion of the Forces into three ſeparate Armies; the other argued for acting in one united Body: Each of them writ down his Opinion, and ſent it to Court, where that of Count Medavi was approved. All our Troops are marching to Toulon. The Marſhal de Teſſé is

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